PublicLibray 4196 Fair; warmer. Ulsters are on the Toboggan Slide of Low Prices A Fine AT THE BLACK IRISH Frieze or Blue Chinchilla Ulster, for \$12.48 Made to sell at \$18. THE WHEN

A Good Thing--Push It Along.

S. D. PIERSON, : General Agent

No. 12 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.

MEN'S FIRST QUALITY "NON-SNAG"

## RUBBER BOOTS

\$2.40 Per Pair

Net 30 Days. No punched Goods. All made for us.

ALL OF BROOKLYN'S TROLLEY LINES

EXCEPT ONE TIED UP.

No Cars on the Affected Roads Per-

mitted to Run Far, Even When

Guarded by Scores of Policemen.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON TRACKS

ASH BARRELS, PLANKS AND WAGONS

IN FRONT OF THE MOTORS.

United States Mail Cars Stoned, De-

layed and Finally Housed-Arrests

Made by the Police.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 14.-Nearly six

thousand men, including motormen, con-

ductors, electricians and others employed

on the various trolley railroads in this city

quit work between 4 and 5 o'clock this

morning. It was the first strike the trolley

system had experienced and was a most

thorough and complete one. The only road

not tied up was the Brooklyn and Coney

Island, better known as the Jay and Smith

street line. President H. M. Slocum had

the men's demands under consideration.

and when the committee of the District

Assembly called on him, the strike, as far

as his road was concerned, was amicably

settled. An agreement was signed and now

that road is the only one running in full

force, During the day, Mr. Lewis, president

of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Com-

pany, made a public statement, in which he

said the tie-up was without any just cause.

He also notified the Mayor, police commis-

sioners, sheriff and fire commissioner of

the strike and asked for police protection.

He sent a communication to the Railroad

Commissioners at Albany and posted no-

tices of warning at all the car houses, noti-

fying strikers to keep away. There were

also warnings to keep the peace, but, in

spite of these, numerous cases of inter-

ference occurred. There was some delay in

transportation of the mails, but the mail

cars were guarded by policemen. At the

different power houses throughout the city

everything was quiet. A short distance

from each one the strikers kept their pick-

ets on duty. Railroad depots were deserted.

but the pickets kept watch there also,

They did not have much to do, to-day, but

may have to-morrow, as it is expected the

companies will bring men from other cities

GRIEVANCES AND DEMANDS.

The men's grievances and demands are

a day's work for employes of street-rail-

way companies shall consist of ten hours,

within twelve consecutive hours. It is al-

leged that the corporations have required

the men to work eleven hours, and even,

latterly, twelve hours, with no interval

longer than ten minutes for lunch, and

even depriving them of that brief time in

most instances. The wage rate agreed on

a year ago was \$2 for the statutory day's

day.

District Assembly, No. 75, K. of L., which has control of all the trolley line employes in Brooklyn, has held various meetings during the past few weeks, and, after the meeting on Saturday, its executive committee waited on President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights road, and again asked that he grant their demands. They discussed the question for three and a half

State law provides that

to take the strikers' places.

### Mckee & CO., Indianapolis

## BIG 4 ROUTE 6,000 MEN ON STRIKE

The Old Favorite Route to Chicago

Two solid vestibuled trains run daily as Leave Indianapolis 11:50 a. m. Arrive Chi-Cago 5:30 p. m. Leave Indianapolis 12:15 midnight. Arrive Chicago 7:30 a. m. Returning, leave Chicago 9 a. m. Arrive Chicago 7:30 a. m.

Returning, leave Chicago 9 a. m. Arrive Indianapolis 2:50 p. m.

Leave Chicago at 8:30 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 3:30 a. m.

Parlor buffet cars on the day trains and eleeping buffet cars on the night trains.

SPECIAL SLEEPER between Indianapolis and Chicago open for passengers at Indianapolis at 9 p. m. and switched out in the morning at Indianapolis so that passengers are not disturbed until 7 a. m. All trains of this route stop regularly at Kensington, Grand Crossing, Hyde Park, Thirty-Ninth street, Twenty-second street and the Ninth street, Twenty-second street and the Illinois Central depot, Twelfth street. For tickets and full information call on Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

## C., H. & D. R. R. CINCINNAT

DAYTON TOLEDO AND DETROIT. HOMESEEKERS' ... EXCURSIONS Alabams, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, New Orns, La., Mississippi, North Carolina, South Caro

Jan. 15 and Feb 5. ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. 

MONON ROUTE

(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.) THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

Chicago, Night Express, Pallman -Chicago Night Express, Pallman tibuled Cosches and Sleepers, daily 12:35 a. m. 7:40 a. m. Arrive Chicago.
No 10-Monen Accommodation, daily, ex-

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. ....11:20 a. m. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, For further information call at Union Ticket Office, Berner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Sta-tion and Mascachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Insurance Co ROBT. MARTINDALE & CO.

84 E. Market Street. DRS. COUGHLIN & WILSON, dentists. Ohio-st. Entrance. Ground Floor. THE DENISON HOTEL.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year

WAGON WHEAT 529 ACME MILLING COMPANY,

853 West Washington Street.

hours in President Lewis's office, and finally Mr. Lewis refused to grant their demands. The outcome of this was that the committee held another meeting which ended at 1 o'clock this morning, at which it was decided to the up all the roads in the city of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Smith and Jay-street line. This way done this morning, and not a car outside of the Smith and Jay-street line is running. The companies expected that the men would go out this morning and determined to anticipate them. They asked the electricians, about one thousand in number, if they would take out the cars this morning. Every one of them refused to do so. They were then told that there was no work for them. One foreman was asked if he was willing to take out a car. He refused to do it. He was the only foreman to go out. This morning the K. oi L. master workman visited each car house, and as the cars came in the men were told that a tie-up had been ordered. The men left their cars and walked out without a word to the foreman or superintendents. It was a complete desertion of the cars on the part of the men, and the companies were left without a man to handle a car or put the in a condition to be taken out. It is the work of the electricians to put the cars in order, connect trolley wires, fix motors and see fixed up."

POLICEMEN ON THE CARS.

The only cars that went out the man on the only cars that went out the men was "fixed up."

POLICEMEN ON THE CARS. The only cars that went out this worning were seven cars on the Court-street line, which is part of the Brooklyn city system. A large crowd of men stood a few blocks from the stables and as the cars came along they threw several barrels of ashes in front of them. The motormen got off the cars and, amid the shouts of "scabs," removed the ashes from the track. On each moved the ashes from the track. On each car were four policemen, two in front and two in the rear, with drawn clubs, but they had no occasion to leave the car.

During the forenoon a mail car of the Fiatbush-avenue line left the Flatbush depot for the purpose of getting the mail at the postoffice. On it were Sergeant Zimmerman and two policemen. About 160 strikers surrounded the car and began to throw planks across the tracks. The police removed the obstructions and the car had proceeded about two blocks further when a farmer's wagon was placed across the proceeded about two blocks further when a farmer's wagon was placed across the tracks, men jumping into the wagon and defying the police to move them. A squad of police finally routed the strikers. About noon nearly one hundred women in sympathy with the strikers undertook to obstruct travel on the Third-avenue line by piling ash barrels and other obstacles on the tracks, but were drien away by the police.

the tracks, but were driven away by the police.

President Slocum has decided to partly meet the demands of the men on the Jay and Smith street line, and at present that is the only line in the city in operation. The agreement is to the effect that the company will grant the men a renewal of last year's agreement of \$2 a day. Last year six "trippers" were employed on the line and the men this time demanded that none be put on. The president would not agree to this, but insisted on having two at least, one of them to be paid \$2 a day and the other \$1.50. The strikers finally agreed to this proposition.

Peter Butcher, a motorman, has been arrested on a charge of obstructing a car. He threw a heavy iron girder in front of an United States mail car of the Flatbushavenue line. The car was stopped, but went on to Flatlands later. He was held in \$500 bail for examination and may have to answer to the United States authorities for interfering with the mail.

MAIL CARS NOT RUN.

Superintendent guinn made another attempt to force a passage shortly after 4 o'clock. A mail car bearing the usual sign "United States mail" was sent out, its front and rear platforms crowded with policemen. The determined attitude of the officers cowed the strikers, who allowed the car to be taken as far as Ninety-sixth street and Flith avenue. Some stones were thrown, but the only damage sustained was a few broken windows. The car was ordered back to the shed by the superintendent. The strikers and the women who gathered with them stood in its path and threw a volley of stones at the policemen guarding it, several of whom received insignificant wounds. The car was housed amid a scene of great excitement. Some minutes later Superintendent Quinn told police Captain Murphy, of the Eighth precinct, that he would order another car to be taken over the line. Captain Murphy protested on the ground that such an action would be ill advised, inasmuch as it would lead to another conflict. Quinn maintained that he had a right to do so, and he would. Captain Murphy again demurred and telephoned for more help, the result being that the reserve force of the neighboring precincts were ordered to the scene of the struggle. The demeanor of the struckers the car to be taken as far as Ninety-sixth ing precincts were ordered to the heighbor-ing precincts were ordered to the scene of the struggle. The demeanor of the strikers became so threatening that Superintendent Quinn finally consented to abandon his in-tention. The police continue to make arrests wherever they can fasten upon a per-son interfering with the company's prop-

The motormen and conductors will, they claim, invoke the law against the companies. District Attorney Ridgeway has promised, they say, to bring the matter of violating the ten-hour law before the grand jury. The men declare they are prepared to give testimony that will prove the guilt of the company. to patrol the thoroughfares through which the various railroad lines run. All the old stages that could be resurrected in the city were pressed into service and a line of transportation was established between Flatlands, through Flatbush avenue, to the City Hall, 15 cents being charged for the

While the trolley lines are not allowed by law to run at a rate of speed of more than ten miles an hour their schedules are so ten miles an hour their schedules are so arranged that the cars have to be run at a rate of speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. In consequence nearly one hundred fatal accidents have occurred since the trolley was introduced and countless injuries to passengers, all caused by the greed of the corporations.

An official of one of the lines said: "The companies cannot afford to increase their

An official of one of the lines said: The companies cannot afford to increase their expenses one dollar. Immense sums of money have been borrowed to equip the roads with the electrical systems and this noney has got to be paid sooner or later. No Federal Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The governnent has received no request for troops on account of interference with mails by the Brooklyn strike, and it is said at the War Department that it is not expected that any such call will be made. It is not believed that any necessity for troops will arise. While interference with the mails is contrary to federal law, it is also in violation of State law, and no reason is seen why the authorities of New York seen why the authorities of New York State are not entirely competent to deal with the trouble without calling on the national government.

EXCITEMENT AT HOMESTEAD. Nearly 100 Workmen Discharged for

Attending a Meeting. HOMESTEAD, Pa., Jan. 14.-Excitement s at the highest pitch here to-night over the discharge of the employes of the Carnegie steel works who attended the called meeting yesterday to try and effect a labor organization among themselves. discharged, and it is said more heads will come off to-morrow. The men employed at the works had been warned that any attempt at organization on their part would result in a wholesale discharge, and so this move was not altogether unexpected, although it was not thought it would come though it was not thought it would come so speedily after their first effort. The local labor leaders are ready to admit that a mistake was made in holding a public meeting, thus jeopardizing the jobs of so many men. It was authoritatively stated to-night that no more public meetings would be held, but that the organization would still be held, but that the organization would still continue. It will be conducted secretly in the future, however. It is now feared that nearly every man who attended the meeting will lose his position. This would delay the work of organization, because the men taking their places would first have to be interested in the movement, which would take some time. Among the more prominent men discharged are John Williams, foremen in the twenty-eight inch mill for a year ago was \$2 for the statutory day's work. The companies, it is alleged, have made no allowance for overtime. The men demand adherence to the law regarding the hours in a day's work, or \$2.25 for a day of twelve hours. An address issued by the executive committee of District Assembly 75 alleges that trouble was precipitated by the Brooklyn Heights company in excluding their electric workers from work. The statement goes on to say that the flagrant violation of the ten-hour law has mentally and physically incapacitated the men for their work. All the companies run their trippers so that the men can make only from 40 to 80 cents a day. foreman in the twenty-eight inch mill for twenty-one years, and George Bridges, heater in the twenty-eight inch mill for

Plasterers' International Association. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 14.-The Plasterers' International Association began its thirteenth annual session here to-day, with Mathew King, president in the chair. After Mathew King, president in the chair. After an array of welcoming speeches and responses the president made his annual report, showing a peaceful year because of the amendment to the constitution adopted last year r garding the traveling card system. Mr. L. Carroll, secretary-treasurer, repoted a balance of \$5.000 in the treasury. There are no vexatious questions pending. It is expected that some action will be taken during the week of the session toward creating an insurance fund.

# ANOTHER CRISIS IN THE POLITICAL

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

Beaten in a Vote in the Chamber of

Deputies, the Ministers Surrender Their Portfolips.

WOULD NOT STAY IN OFFICE

THOUGH URGED BY PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER TO REMAIN.

Either M. Bourgeois or M. Loubet Dikely to Be Intrusted with Form-Formation of a New Cabinet,

WHAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE

ATTEMPT OF THE CHAMBER TO USURP JUDICIAL POWERS.

n Old Railroad Contract That Has Provoked Dissension Before Also Involved-An Anarchist Joke.

PARIS, Jan. 14.-The Cabinet resigned today, having been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of giving priority to an order of the day. Last evening M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, resigned his office, for the reason that the Council of State had decided against him in the matter of guaranteeing the interest of the Southern railway lines. It became generally known that M. Alexandre Mileraud, the well-known socialist deputy, and editor in chief of the Petite Republique Française, would interpellate the government in regard to M. Barthou's resignation, and that the government would reply therew. Consequently a large crowd gathered in the chamber to listen to the proceedings.

It was known that the position of the Cab-

inet was not as secure as it might have

been, and the enemies of the government had hopes that the debate would result in its overthrow. These hopes were realized. The question which led to the resignation ties is superior to the courts of France, and whether the chamber is able to set aside the constitution. at will. In 1895 the government made a contract with the Orleans & Midland railyears, under the terms of which, in return for certain facilities for the transportation of war material, the government guaranteed the interest on the bonds of the railways. The government held that the guarantee expired in 1914, but the directors of the company took a different view and construed the agreement to mean that the government guaranteed the interest in perpetuity. Suits were brought in the courts to settle the question. In June last Mr. Barthou ordered the directors to indorse their bonds to the effect that the guarantee expired in 1914. The directors refused to do so and the case was then taken to the council of State which, in such matters is the final court of appeal. The Council on Wednesday last decided that the guarantee was perpetual. This decision, which a majority in the Chamber of Deputies to-day claimed the right to reverse, was a complete negation of the contention of the Dupuy Cabinet and of Barthou's action on the railway's guarantee

other members of the ministry. 'MILLERAUD'S DEMANDS. In submitting his interpellation, M. Milhad brought before the Council of State the contentions between the State and railway companies, but the whole Cabinet. The deception of the Council of State, therefore, affected the entire Cabinet, yet only one Minister, Mr. Barthou, had taken the correct attitude and resigned. The Ministry was also to blame for submitting to the Council of State a question which purely belonged to the Chamber of Deputies to decide. M. Milleraud demanded that an inquiry be held to determine whether grounds existed for a criminal prosecution of M. David Raynal, who was Minister of Public Works in the Ferry Cabinet of 1883, in which year the government entered into the contract with the railways. Milleraud submitted to the House a resolution censuring the government for putting before the Council of State a litigious question and demanding that an inquiry be made into the conduct of M. Raynal.

and consequently the latter yesterday re-

signed and the proceedings in the cham-

ber to-day led to the resignation of the

Raynal agreed to the demand that an inquiry be made into his conduct, and said:
"I am certain that I shall be able to confound those who are thirsting for scandals and hungering for calumnies."

Prime Minister Dupuy declared that after Raynal's acceptance of the demand for an inquiry the government would not oppose it. Referring to the order of the day, Dupuy reminded the Chamber that the question of the period during which the interest guarantees would remain in force, had it already been raised, and that the Chamber guarantees would remain in force, had it already been raised, and that the Chamber recognized the competence of the Council of State to deal with the question. (Applause from the Center.) Continuing, Dupuy said: "The decision has been given, and we cannot disregard it. The Council of State has decided the principle. In the case of protests, the Chamber must judge whether the government is capable of continuing in office. M. Barthou resigned because he regarded the decision of the Council of State as a personal slight. The government did not have the same reasons for adopting as a personal slight. The government did not have the same reasons for adopting that course. If it had resigned spontaneously it would have failed in its duty. The Cabinet accepted the decision of the Council of State, while regretting the Ministry's defeat. M. Barthou was considered by his attitude, speeches and statements to have been more concerned than his colleagues in the decision of the Council of State. He resigned because the decision established a precedent from which the railway companies would desire to profit. He, therefore, declined to be humiliated before the railway companies."

railway companies VOTE ON ORDERS OF THE DAY. Dr. Chapuis, Radical Republican, sub mitted the following order of the day: "The chamber, regretting the erroneous and dangerous interpretation placed by the government on the decision on the council of state, passed to the order of the day." This was adopted, and the motion of Milleraud was then carried by a vote of 253 to 225. Eleven other orders of the day were submitted. Priority was given by a vote of 293 to 231 to first calling on the government to vigorously defend the rights of the state as affected by the decision of the council Dupuy declared that if this order of the lay should be adopted, the government would resign. A vote was finally taken on the latter motion with the result that it was de-feated, the vote standing 246 in favor to

feated, the vote standing 246 in favor to 264 against.

After several speeches and declarations had been made, the Chamber voted on a proposal to grant priority to a motion made by Professor Trelat, Republican, which, of all the orders of the day, was the only one accepted by the government. This order of the day declared that the government adhered to the doctrine of the separtion of power and the noninterference of the Chamber with the judicial functions of the Council of State. Priority was refused to this motion by a vote of 253 to 221. When the vote was announced the Min-isters left the Chamber and proceeded to

the Palace of the Elysee, where they sub-mitted their resignations to President Casimir-Perier.

After the departure of the Ministers the House unanimously adopted a motion made by M. Kranz, Liberal Republican, who was commissioner-general of the

who was commissioner-general of the French section of the Chicago exposition, reserving the rights of the state in regard to the railways' guarantee. The House then adounted

to the railways' guarantee. The House then adourned.

President Casimir-Perier and the ministers were in conference for an hour and a half. The President eventually concluded that he was unable to urge them to remain in office, and he therefore accepted their resignations. No politician has been summoned to the Paiace of Elysee this evening. It is generally expected that either M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of M. Freycinet, or Loubet, Minister of Justice in the Ribot Cabinet, will succeed Prime Minister Dupuy.

British Cabinet Trouble Ended. LONDON, Jan. 14.-The Birmingham Post asserts that the dissension reported to exist in the Cabinet in regard to the carrying out of the naval programme is said to have been smoothed over by a compromise by which a loan will be issued to provide the necessary funds for the navy instead of taking the surplus of the budget for 1895, to which Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was opposed, as he desired to do something popular with this surplus. It is believed by the Post that the loan will be issued in the form of terminable annuities.

AN ANARCHIST JOKE.

Bomb Exploded in a Paris Street, but Nobody Injured.

PARIS Jan. 14.-A bomb explosion occurred about midnight in front of No. 65 Rue Monceau, and is believed to have been the work of Anarchists. Nobody was killed, but considerable damage was done in the vicinity. The bomb was described as being of the reversible sort, chiefly charged with dynamite, packed in gunpowder and concealed in an English tin cracker box, strengthened by a thick band of aluminium. In other respects, the bomb was said to have been charged and prepared in a manner similar to the one used by Valliant in the Chamber of Deputies. Valliant in the Chamber of Deputies.

A reporter on duty on Rue Monceau was informed by a passerby that a suspicious-looking parcel had been placed on the window ledge of the ground floor. He rushed to the spot and, seizing the parcel, hurled it into the middle of the street. A terrific explosion followed. It broke all the windows in the vicinity, although they were protected by strong wooden shutters. Following the explosion there was a panic in the neighborhood, particularly among the people residing in the immediate vicinity of Nos. 65 and 63 Rue Monceau. The latter house was formerly the residence of Prince Victor Napoleon, and its front was considerably damaged.

considerably damaged.

This morning the chief of the municipal laboratory examined the scene of the explosion, and it is said he is inclined to think the explosion was more in the nature of a dangerous joke than Anarchist outthat the bomb contained no projectiles, and that it was apparently only charged with gunpowder. The windows broken are also said to have been broken by concussion of the pir and by forces. sion of the air and by fragments of box and not by shot and bullet. The machine, it was added, was made to explode on contact with the ground.

Sixteen Reds on Trial. LIEGE, Belgium, Jan. 14.-The trial of sixteen Anarchists, including the notorious Jagolchowski, alias Baron Sternberg, who failed to appear, as he is now in a Russian prison, was commenced here to-day. The prisoners are charged with being concerned in the dynamite outrages at Liege in the spring of 1894, the most serious be ing the explosion at the residence of Dr. Renson. A large number of officers were stationed in court and guarded the ap-proaches to the law courts as a precau-

tion against Anarchist outrages. MINE DISASTER. Probably Twenty Lives Lost by Flooding of a Pit. LONDON, Jan. 14.-An accident occurred to-day at Big Lake colliery, at Audrey, North Staffordshire, by which it is thought that about twenty persons lost their lives. Two hundred and thirty men and boys were at work in the colliery, when at about 12 o'clock there was a sudden rush of water reached the shaft, and were speedily hoisted out of danger. The pumps were promptly into the mine. The news of the accident spread with great rapidity, and a wildly excited crowd was soon gathered about the pit head. It was not long before some of the miners came to the surface, and every fresh arrival at the mouth of the pit was greeted with cheers. By 5 o'clock one hundred and fifty of the men and boys had been rescued. Of the eighty who were below, it was thought that twenty were in the lower workings when the mine was flooded, and that they had been drowned. The rescuers are doing their utmost to save the liv-ing and get the bodies of the dead.

TRUST COMPANIES ENJOINED. Attorney-General Moloney Stole

March on Chicago's Gas Monopoly. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Attorney-general Moloney to-day sprang a decided surprise on the gas companies of Chicago and the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia. He went before Judge Tuthill early in the morning and cbtained a decree restraining the Fidelity company from voting any stock or proxies at the annual meeting of the companies, which was set for to-day, or from receiving any dividends from Chicago Gas stock. This decree had the effect of causing an adjournment of all the annual meetings of the gas companies until the decree can be disposed of or set aside, and the sudden and unexplained reasons for the adjournment caused a flutter among financial people and those interested in stocks. About a month after the entry of the decree by Judge Windes, which by its terms destroyed the Trust and ordered an independent directory for each company, the Fidelity company entered its appear-ance in the suit and by this means was brought into court. Since then Mr. Moloney has been watching the proceeding of the up. A few days ago he heard that the annual meetings were to be held to-day and that it was intended to vote the proxies of the Fidelity company at the meeting which compose the majority of the stock. As the corporation had voluntarily come into court the Attorney-general proceeded to act under the old decree, which provided that all questions arising as to the Fidelity company, should be continued until the latter should have come into court. So Mr. Moloney prepared his restraining order, which eventually spoiled a well laid plan. He did not serve notice of his intentions until a short time before he went over to court, when he notified Attorney George Hunt, who represented the gas com-panies in the previous fight that he would apply for a restraining order. Attorney apply for a restraining order. Attorney Hunt came over in response to the notice and the two lawyers went to Judge Tuthill's chambers. Mr. Moloney produced his decree and submitted it to Mr. Hunt. The latter admitted to the court that it was intended to vote proxies at the meetings. As there was no objection, Judge Tuthill affixed his signature to the decree and it went into effect. Attorney-general Mcloney immediately had messengers dispatched to serve certified copies on the defendants, who, after receiving them, ad-fourned their meetings. Mr. Hunt did not make any motion to have the decrees set

PARKHURST COMMENDED.

Resolutions Adopted by New York Presbytery Despite Dr. Mullally,

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-The New York Presbytery held a meeting in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, and the resolution commending Dr. Parkhurst was called up and a motion to lay it on the table voted down. Rev. Francis Mullally then made an address renewing his objections made at the last meeting to a church body indorsing Dr. Parkhurst's work. After some discussion. a committee consisting of Elder Strong, Dr. VanDyke and Dr. Sample were appointed to draft resolutions commendatory of Dr. Parkhurst's course. The committee

sumbitted resolutions to the effect that the Presbytery of New York expresses its gratitude for and its pride in the persistent, noble and successful efforts of our fellow-presbyter, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the interest of greatly-needed municipal reform.

Dr. Mulially protested against these resolutions, on the ground that they were not in accordance with the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, which prohibits interference by the church in other than ecclesiastical matters. The moderator ordered that Dr. Mulially's protest be recorded in the minutes, and, after the transaction of some routine business, the meetaction of some routine business, the meet-ing adjourned to Monday.

AN UNJUST LAW. How Newspapers May Be Muteted Under the Copyright Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The amendment to the copyright which Representative Covert, of New York, has proposed in the form of a bill is intended to correct a very costly error in the laws now in force. Under the existing statutes any person who reproduces a pictorial likeness or a copyrighted work of art, drawing, statue, photograph or other form is compelled to forfeit the cuts and is subject to a fine of \$10 for every reproduction in his possession. This law has proved particularly oppressive against newspaper publishers, for the courts have so interpreted it that the fine courts have so interpreted it that the fine must be paid for every copy of a newspaper printed which contains a cut of a copyrighted picture or work of art. An example of its working is pointed out by Mr. Covert, in the case of a suit brought against a New York newspaper to recover \$875,000 damages for the publication of a cut of a yacht which was made from a copyrighted photograph. Yet, should the suit succeed, the paper would be mulcted out of a sum which would suffice to float a fleet of yachts. To do away with the posa fleet of yachts. To do away with the pos-sibilities which the law offers, the amend-ment proposes to limit the fines which may ment proposes to limit the fines which may be levied to twice the value of the copyright of the picture which is trespassed upon. As Mr. Covert is chairman of the House committee on patents which has jurisdiction over legislation appertaining to the copyright laws, and, as the bill carries no appropriation, he is hopeful that it may be one of those to run the gauntlet during the remaining days of the session. A number of newspaper publishers will speak to the committee this week in advocacy of the bill.

### SPIES IN ABATTOIRS

SECRETARY MORTON CHARGES FOR-EIGNERS WITH ESPIONAGE.

seeking Cause to Condemn Our Method of Inspecting Meats-No Disease Among American Cattle.

Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, spent | the same close attention from his associates department f the Bureau of Animal Industry at Omaha. In reply to the question as to the object of his visit to the packing houses, the Secretary said: "I am on a tour investigating some of

the charges of European governments

against American meat. Just at this time the seachlights of Germany and France "are turned on the methods of governmental methods of meat inspection in the United States, and I am reliably informed by a party of high standing, socially and politically, that certain foreign governments are exercising a sort of espionage over all the principal abattoirs of the United States. The object of this is, undoubtedly, to find, if possible, some dereliction of duty on the part of the meat inspectors. Foreigners may desire to make out a case against the sanitary condition of American cattle and from that they promise to deduce the unhealthfulness and unedibility of canned and otherwise cured American beef and other meats. But during the year 1894, the United States De-partment of Agriculture inspected more than 12,000,000 head of cattle. Up to date not one of all these millions have been demonstrated to be otherwise than in a scund sanitary condition. It is true, however, that within the past four months, rom acertain foreign port a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in American fat steers was proclaimed. But the department demanded at once by cable the number of the tag on that animal and the transmis sicn of a port of the lungs. The tag came the animal was traced by its number to farm where it was born and raised in the blue grass regions of Kentucky. The ani-mal had what veterinarians call transitpneumonia, namely, cold taken on the At-lantic voyage. The investigation proved there never had been a case of pleuropneumonia nor any other communicable or contagious disease during the last ten years. The European diagnosis seemed thave been made to order, for the purpos of furnishing a sanitary reason for the exis there has not been a case of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle herds of the American Republic during the past three years. Nor was the sanitary condition of American herds and flocks ever more satisfactory than it is to-day. "As to microscopic inspection," continued Mr. Morton, "it will be continued only for

those houses that have a German or French demand for export hog products. During the last fiscal year 15,000,000 more pounds of pork were microscopically inspected than during any previous year. All that inspection was made for the purpose of satisfying the demands in that regard of German and French consumers. And while it cost the people of the United States a considerable sum to thus cater to those two foreign mar-kets, the amount expended for microscopic inspection was \$78,000 less than during the preceding year. The number of cattle in-spected for that fiscal year more than doubled that of any previous year. The expense of cattle inspection was reduced from 4% cents per head to 1% cents per head. This last year we inspected more than 12,000,000 head of cattle, and the highest num-

ber ever inspected during any previous year was less than 5.000,000.
"It is my ambition," said the Secretary. "and my duty, to make the United States and just that not a single animal, or a single pound of meat unfit for human food gie pound of meat unit for human food, can possibly be passed on to the interstate or export markets. The stamp or tag of the United States inspection should be, either at home or abroad, as satisfactory a guaranty of edibility as the certificate of the essayer of the United States mint is to the fineness and weight of an ingot of gold. It States Agricultural Department to give its certification of cattle, swine, and all the products thereof of the highest money pur-chasing power that those commodities can be endowed with anywhere in the civilized meat-eating world."

Catholics Warned.

NEW LONDON. Conn., Jan. 14.—The fol-lowing circular, signed by Michael Tierney, Bishop of Hartford, was read in the Caholic churches in this diocese yesterday "You are hereby instructed that, by vir-"You are hereby instructed that, the of a decree of the Holy Office, which tue of a decree of the Holy Office, which ness, Pope Leo XIII, and lately received through the most reverend apostolic dele-gate at Washington, all Catholics are for-bidden to join the societies of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperthree. You will remired those who already belong to any of the aforesaid societies that it is their imperative duty to with-draw from them under penalty of being de-nied the sacraments."

One of the "400" Secures a Divorce. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Annie Childs Whitney, a prominent and wealthy society woman of New York city, and a niece of the late George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. has been granted a decree of divorce in the District Court in this city from Carlos W. Whitney, a scion of the celebrated Whitney family of New York, and a club man of that city. The grounds were marital neglect, incompatibility of temperament and constructive abandonment. The couple were married in New York on Feb. 8, 1889, the wedding a most brilliant affair. Whitney made no defense. No alimony was asked. She is restored to her maiden name of Annie Childs. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Jan. 14.-Mrs.

Killed His Wife.

WICHITA, Kan. Jan. 14.—Barney Mc-Gibbon, a farmer living close to the town fired six bullets into his wife's body this morning and left her for dead. He then pointed the gun at his son and pulled the trigger, but the weapon was empty. The cause of the shooting is not known. Mc-Gibbon gave himself up.

AND "I AM A DEMOCRAT" REPLIES WITH RIGHT AND LEFT.

Interesting Contest Between Democratic Golinths That Was Fought According to Senate Rules.

HARMLESS WEAPONS USED

EACH OTHER'S RECORDS CRITICISED AND CONDUCT SATIRIZED.

Hill Arraigned for His Attitude on the Tariff Question and the Mary-

lander Scored for the Same.

GORMAN FORCED INTO A HOLE

QUESTIONS PUT BY REPUBLICANS THAT COULD NOT BE ANSWERED.

Carlisle's Deficit and How to Meet It the Chief Topic of Debate-Mr. Allison's Brief Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Stirring interest was given to the Senate proceedings of today by the speeches of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Hill, of New York, on various phases of the tariff and financial situation. At times the debate between the two distinguished Democratic Senators took on an added interest from the keen personal criticism and satire directed at each other. Mr. Gorman spoke for two hours. The speech was mainly remarkable in its arrayal of facts to show that the tariff law which Mr. Gorman took so large a part in framing was wholly insufficient in raising the revenue absolutely requisite to carry on the government. In presenting this view, Mr. Gorman dwelt on the personal features of the contest over the Wilson bill and arrigned Mr. Hill for his attitude then and since on the tariff question. The speech of Mr. Hill was equally personal OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 14.-Hon. J. Sterling | and equally vigorous and was received with been shown to the Maryland Senator. Mr. Hill directed his remarks mainly at Mr. Gorman who sat only a few feet away. Senator Allison, of Iowa, also contributed to the features of the day by a short but very effective presentation of the need of immediate legislation on the tariff to raise revenue instead of further fruitless agitation of currency revision.

Mr. Gorman reviewed the circumstances under which the wason bill was taken up n the Senate and declared that the expenses of the government could not be reduced. He was interrupted several times by questions from Senators. He quoted from a report of the condition of the treasury on Jan. 12, showing that the deficit since July 1, 1894, or the excess of expendi-tures, as Mr. Carlisle valled it, was \$34,000,-000 on Jan. 12. Mr. Carlisle, while the tariff bill was pending, had estimated the receipts under the Senate bill for the ensuing fiscal year at \$303,000,000, and the expenditures \$378,000,000, or a deficit of \$15,000,-600. The deficit was already double that

sum and the year was but half over. CUSTOMS REVENUE TOO LOW. Mr. Gorman spoke of the difficulty of making accurate prognostications, and declared that in his opinion the Secretary ought not be held to his figures. "But," said he, addressing the Democratic colleagues, "you cannot afford to trifle with the situation. You must maintain without party divisions the honor and integrity of the government. We are rasing more taxes from our people than from customs duty," said Mr. Gorman. "Not enough revenue was being raised from customs to pay the pensions. The bulk of taxation was now being levied within our own borders. The customs revenue would be many millions short of the \$140,000,000 required for

pensions.

"Can we reduce the expenditures?" he asked. "I answer no. In 1892 the pension budget reached \$180,000,000, its highest point. It is now down to \$140,000,000 and will diminish as the old soldiers die. It will average \$125,000,000 for the next ten years. The expension of the pension of the pe \$125,000,000 for the next ten years. The extensive expenditures for the postal service, the navy, rivers and harbors must go on. The Senator from Pennsylvania (Quay) has said that the Democratic party had been rebuked and turned out of power. I think the Senator from Colorado (Teller) stated the case on Saturday last when, addressing his Republican colleagues, he warned them that the Republicans had been swept into power last fall not because the people had overconfidence in that party, but because in their present distress they would have removed from power any party. You will come into power on March 4 next," said Mr. Gorman, passionately, "under circum-Mr. Gorman, passionately, "under circumstances more favorable than we did. We have removed many of the obstructions from your path. You will have in the House a big majority, as we have now, and in the Senate a majority as big as oursfor ours hangs but by a thread. I say now to the Senator from Pennsylvania when he and his colleagues meet the question that confronts us now I will treat him and his friends in a spirit different from that which he has manifested towards us. I will say to him when any question affecting the to him when any question affecting finances of the government arises, any proposition to prevent the bankruptcy of the government or to give the try a sound currency, "I will help you through in the hour of peril, although you refused aid to us." Mr. Aldrich said: "As the Senator from Maryland says, the responsibility will be on the Republican side of the chamber after March 4. Let me ask him if we will have the President with us after that time?"

Mr. Gorman paused for a moment and then, in eloquent terms, declared that the President of the United States could be depended on to meet any emergency pre-

enced by party feeling. MR. HALE'S POSER. "Let me suggest," said Mr. Hale, "that while the Senator from Maryland places the responsibility on this side of the chamber after March 4, yet the administrative branch of the government remains with the Democratic party. Now, when the Senator says the President will patriotically join us in preparing a remedy, does he mean to say that the President will approve such a bill for raising revenues as this side of the chamber may prepare. We have our own idea as to how this revenue should be raised. It is part of the Republican policy of protection. Now, is the Senator authorized to say that the President will help us in enacting this measure?"

Mr. Gorman disclaimed any right or authority to speak for the President or to indicate his course, but if the Republican Congress, after March 4, met this grave responsibility with patriotism, unswerved by party feeling, he felt confident every man from the President to the humblest man in

Mr. Aldrich again suggested that Mr. Gorman had pointed out that the government needed more revenue. "And now what remedy does the Senator propose?" asked Mr. Aldrich.

the Democratic party would aid in securing that end.

asked Mr. Aldrich.

The first thing to do is pass the appropriation for collecting the income tax," said Mr. Gorman. "For one, I am convinced that the masses of the people who comprise the brawn and sinew of the land, who love justice and honest dealing, the people whom Mr. Lincoln said could not be fooled all the time, will come back and render a verdict in favor of those who knew when their party was in the minority that there was a deficiency and who had the courage when in the majority to insist on trying to